

Negotiations Ruled Out in Dozier Case

Spadolini Says U.S. Backs Italian Stand

Rome — Premier Giovanni Spadolini said Tuesday that the United States would not negotiate with the Red Brigades for the release of kidnapped Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier...



Judith Dozier, the wife of the U.S. general kidnapped by the Red Brigades, on the balcony of their apartment in Verona.

by police dogs, searched houses and stopped cars in Ponte Alto, outside Trento, on Tuesday after receiving what was described as a tip that Gen. Dozier was being held there.



Giovanni Spadolini

Exodus of Soviet Mathematicians Eases a Teacher Shortage in U.S.

Fred M. Hechinger New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union, in an unintentional program of aid to the United States, has been adding to the American supply of top-level mathematicians.

viets with their obsession about security. By Soviet standards, many who emigrate have held insignificant jobs, Dr. Nathanson said.

Weisfeiler and Leonid Vaserstein at Pennsylvania State University; Igor Dolgachev at the University of Michigan; Mikhail Gromov at the State University of New York at Stony Brook; Eugene Dynkin at Cornell; and Ilya Piatetski-Shapiro at Yale.

Something of a Mystery Why the Russians, who are known to put great stress on mathematics teaching, have let so many leading mathematicians leave is something of a mystery, Dr. Nathanson said.

Iranian Baha'i Leaders Reportedly Executed

TORONTO — Five leaders of the Baha'i faith in Iran have been executed and three more are believed dead, according to the group's Canadian office.

Too Narrowly Trained Dr. Nathanson believes that many American mathematicians are too narrowly trained in pure mathematics and that the broader experience of the Soviet emigres in both pure and applied mathematics makes them a particularly valuable resource.

Ban on Kerchiefs Angers Moslems in Turkey

By Marvinne Howe New York Times Service

ANKARA — Turkey's military rulers, in a move to curb the revival of Islamic fundamentalism, have imposed a ban on the wearing of head kerchiefs by female students and teachers in schools.

There's the risk that the ban on scarves will alienate some of the traditionalists who originally supported the generals, a prominent Turkish editor said.

Islamic law. While Turks have generally retained their Moslem faith, those in the cities have adopted more secular attitudes than some of their Islamic neighbors.

Leftists have generally approved the ban as a logical step in efforts to turn Turkey into a modern, secular nation. Conservatives have been openly critical of what they describe as an action against the Koran.

Since Ataturk's revolution, Turkey has been a leader among Moslem countries in separating religion from government and in giving women equal rights with men, something not provided for under

The Education Ministry first tried to ban head kerchiefs a year ago, according to a report in the weekly magazine Yanki, or Echo. But the Religious Affairs Supreme Council refused, saying: "It is necessary to cover the heads of girls. It is not permissible to take off scarves."

Stockman Fights to Regain Authority

By Robert G. Kaiser Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The David Stockman sensation is now old news, and the Reagan administration's budget director would like to keep it that way.

negotiations over the continuing resolution that will set the limits on government spending for most of this fiscal year — and key Republicans said he played it well.

For a moment last month, Mr. Stockman's closest friends in Washington thought he was finished as the administration's chief budget curter. But Mr. Stockman hung on, and seems destined now to remain in office at least until the spring — that is, until the fiscal 1983 budget has been presented to Congress.

But other sources report that appeals from Cabinet members seeking to preserve programs Mr. Stockman wants to cut are "more vigorous because of David's weakness after the Atlantic article," as one of them put it.

Whether Mr. Stockman can ever regain the stature he enjoyed during the first 10 months of the administration is a subject of ceaseless speculation on Capitol Hill and inside the Office of Management and Budget.

Unrealistic Estimates With the Congressional Budget Office now reportedly preparing an economic forecast with a \$210-billion deficit for fiscal 1984, some of the opinions Mr. Stockman expressed in The Atlantic are looking better and better, according to the budget director's friends.

Reagan Plans Shake-Up of Parole Board

By Ronald J. Ostrow Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, moving toward a harder line against violent criminals and against second-guessing by judges, has begun replacing the Democratic appointees on the U.S. Parole Commission.

Farm Decline Halted in U.S., Report Asserts

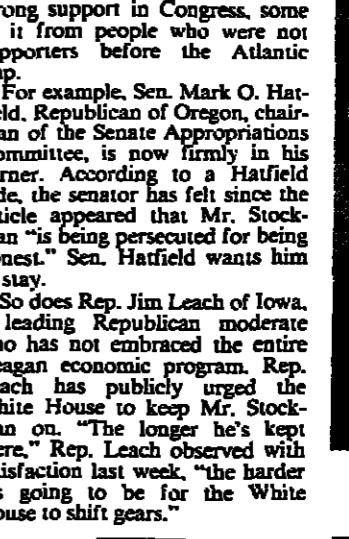
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The number of farms in the United States rose this year for the first time since the Great Depression, ending a sharp decline in the past 45 years.

Mr. Keller, who could not be reached for comment, was to have served until July, 1984. He has been told that the Justice Department recommended to President Reagan that he be replaced on Jan. 15, but allowed to remain two additional months as a consultant.

strong support in Congress, some of it from people who were not supporters before the Atlantic flap. For example, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is now firmly in his corner.

Washington Past Service LOS ANGELES — President Reagan and his senior advisers have instituted a weekly Monday "issues luncheon" to coordinate White House policy-making.



David A. Stockman

— will be submitted to Congress in early February.

So does Rep. Jim Leach of Iowa, a leading Republican moderate who has not embraced the entire Reagan economic program. Rep. Leach has publicly urged the White House to keep Mr. Stockman on. "The longer he's kept there," Rep. Leach observed with satisfaction last week, "the harder it's going to be for the White House to shift gears."

Even if Congress were to approve all the new cuts, the projected deficit for 1983 would still be more than \$100 billion unless President Reagan proposes new tax measures or a cut in his military budget, according to the administration sources.

White House Starts 'Issues Lunch'

By Lee Lescaze Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan and his senior advisers have instituted a weekly Monday "issues luncheon" to coordinate White House policy-making.

The Monday lunches were started about a month ago as a forum for discussions of the current status of policy issues, particularly those on which the president faces a decision during the week, according to participants.

Mr. Reagan describes his Cabinet government system in these terms: "When I have heard enough to make a decision, I know that I have to make a decision."

There was no issues lunch Monday because the president is vacationing in California. He traveled by helicopter Monday morning from Los Angeles to his ranch in the mountains above Santa Barbara for a day outdoors before returning to his Los Angeles hotel suite for dinner with his wife and other family members.

What's in Newsweek's review of '81?

Who's threatening World peace? Who's behind the Middle East crisis? Who was who at that Wedding?

Advertisement for Newsweek magazine, 'The Crisis in Poland' Special Issue, 'IMAGES OF '81', 'NO Nukes'.

You miss nothing in Newsweek.

Cosmetic Approach Based on Kabuki Makeup

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

"OKYO — Kabuki makeup, expressively outlining features in red and black on a stark white background, is eagerly being studied by a number of top Western makeup artists. One reason is that Japanese experts in using makeup for expressing human emotions, as they do in Kabuki drama. A second reason is their subtle, individual way of mixing their own colors, instead of using ready-made colors in a box.

The makeup artist who probably best reconciles East and West is a 32-year-old Parisian, Serge Lutens, in whose name, Lutens cosmetics, is his own brand. Lutens says that when he created Christian Dior's cosmetics line in 1968 he was influenced by Kabuki makeup.

"I was already into white," he said in a recent interview. "I started with white makeup 15 years ago, when I was working for Vogue and then I was mad. Colleagues used to kid me. 'Lutens and his dead women,' they said."

Two years later, he moved over to the Japanese cosmetics company Shiseido, with 565 lines and 130 researchers. Besides being in charge of Shiseido's two international cosmetics lines (for which he creates colors twice a year) plus three perfumes, Lutens oversees its advertising campaign. His most striking contribution so far is a poster with a red sun topped by a woman and very white lady, of whom you only see one languid arm and a white masked face.

Lutens himself is quite pale, with large, deep-green and inquisitive eyes. Small and slight, he wears his curly hair tightly pulled into a little bun.

The Shiseido-Lutens meeting must be fate, because, as he tells it: "Ten years ago, I went to Japan and did a picture story on a Ka-



Serge Lutens links Eastern and Western makeup styles.

buki actor making up. I started from the beginning. We see him arriving, dressed in city clothes, a gentleman. Then we see him as he settles down on his tatami, puts on his robe, then makes up with the traditional products.

"The first thing he puts on is a base, which acts as an insulating layer. It's a sort of paste, like a soft wax, that blots out every expression every line on the face, as well as the skin texture and the eyebrows. After spreading this wax all over, he paints himself with big brushes dipped into a mixture of water and white. He puts on several layers, as many as he needs to become totally white.

Theatrical Textures

"Then he paints on his face according to the character he is playing — women, villains, young girls or whatever. The base is always the same white, then he paints on what he wants to express — evil, gentleness, aggressiveness, the whole range of human emotions." Lutens remembers how impressed he was: "The first time I saw it all, I was in total shock."

Lutens loves the textures of the theatrical makeup. "With these materialistic products," he says, "one can render very immaterial impressions. The idea of having a totally white base and painting over it is fantastic: They paint an emotion, they tell a story with their faces."

Lutens was inspired by the handling of colors. "Kabuki is very strong and at the same time, very delicate. For instance, one can put on red and black then all of a sudden add a very pale, delicate blue. It's a study in intensity."

He was also influenced by the way the Japanese use pink. "The Japanese invented anti-cerms [which hides rings under the eyes]," he says, "and unlike most cosmetics companies, do not use white (which makes for worse bags) but pale pink, which works like magic." They also put a touch

of red at the outer corner of the eyes to create a feeling of vivacity.

"Pink for Japanese is the color of youth, freshness, the magic color," he said. "They adore cherry trees and pink is their favorite color. If you want to please Japanese, give them pink."

They use very little black, just to outline the eyes. The mouth is very small, like a minuscule cherry. Kabuki makeup, by the way, is also used by geishas and at traditional weddings.

Lutens was also influenced by the Japanese habit of choosing names that refer to nature. "I only pick names based on nature," he says, "such as leaves, water, wind, moon, snow, night."

There is a great deal of difference just the same, between Japanese and Western makeup. "The eye makeup, of course, is very different," he points out. "The skin color, too, with the Japanese love of white. There's no way we could sell the Japanese the same makeup bases we sell in France — they would find them too dark. At the end of the summer, Shiseido puts out whitening products for the Japanese market."

Lutens, who keeps at least 200 different Japanese makeup charts at home, says he has been able to transfer some of Kabuki makeup into everyday life. "You can be somebody totally different if you decide to," he says. "You can be charming, mean, seductive — everything you want to be. To change, you put on makeup with subtle pastel colors. If you want to look strong, you put on very strong reds, very assertive makeup. At other times, you might want to be sumptuous, so you put on sumptuous makeup, sumptuous jewelry, glamorous glitter."

"But on the whole," he has to admit, "makeup is like life. Most often, one must be polite and use accordingly polite makeup."

White Masked Face

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Kabuki actor and finished makeup: A subtle way of mixing colors and expressing emotions.



U.S. Veterans Defend Trip To Vietnam

Leader Denies Group Aided in Propaganda

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four American veterans of the Indochina war, back in New York from a six-day visit to Vietnam, defended their trip against charges that they had served Vietnamese propaganda purposes.

The accusations were made at a news conference held Monday by the four veterans to report they had succeeded in opening channels of communication with Hanoi. Robert D. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, said they did not feel they had been "used by Vietnamese" to promote contacts with the United States that might lead to diplomatic relations and economic aid.

Mr. Muller, a former Marine paralyzed from the waist down by a bullet wound incurred during fighting in 1969 in South Vietnam, said Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, had promised them his government would undertake "renewed efforts" to account for Americans listed as missing in action.

The foreign minister also promised, Mr. Muller added, that Vietnam would allow American scientists and doctors to visit Vietnam to gather information about the effects of Agent Orange, a defoliant used during the war. But Mr. Muller said no timetable for either action had been mentioned.

Mr. Muller and the three other veterans were repeatedly interrupted at the news conference by individuals who denounced their trip as a failure.

"As a Vietnam veteran, I feel you're a total disgrace," shouted Albert Santoli, who said he represented seven veterans' groups, among them the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

The news conference was sponsored by Penthouse magazine, which paid for the four veterans' trip to Vietnam. The four returned last Friday.

In response to a question, Mr. Muller said he would speculate that the Vietnamese government had allowed him and his three associates to visit Vietnam now when it had denied previous requests by them veterans.

Chiang Kai-shek: Honor Again on the Mainland

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

XIKOU, China — Chiang Kai-shek, the most obscure foe of the Chinese Communists until his death six years ago, is a hero again here in his hometown.

The old Chiang family home, a 49-room mansion, has been renovated, and the hall within honoring the family's ancestors has been restored. The tombs of Chiang's mother and father have been rebuilt in this sleepy district town near the East China coast.

To describe the Nationalist leader as a hero goes too far, local Communist officials insisted, but he was respectfully referred to as "Mr. Chiang Kai-shek," not cursed as a bandit and traitor as he was only three years ago.

"Our differences with Chiang Kai-shek are history," said Chen Guanming, the Fenghua County official for overseas affairs, "and our interest now is to repair this old and tragic breach between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalists."

National Interest

This appeal is directed at Chiang Ching-kuo, son and political successor of Chiang Kai-shek, whom the Communist leaders in Peking see as their best partner for reuniting Taiwan with the mainland.

"As their old auntie, I can tell Chiang Ching-kuo and his brother Chiang Wei-kuo that they must

take the national interest into consideration and return," declared Chen Zhijian, 88, a close family friend. "Remuneration may be the most important and glorious thing they can do for the country and its modernization."

In addition to his two sons, Chiang Kai-shek is survived by his second wife, whom he married in 1927. Madame Chiang lives near New York.

The Communist leadership in Peking recently proposed new terms for the reunification of Nationalist-ruled Taiwan and the Communist mainland, offering to share power with the Nationalists in running the country and to give the Taiwan regime maximum autonomy to retain its private-enterprise system.

The Nationalists rejected the proposal, describing it as a trick to deceive public opinion, and reiterated their intention never to negotiate with the Communists.

Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party chairman, then invited Chiang Ching-kuo and other Nationalist leaders to come to the mainland, visit their hometowns, meet old friends and relatives and assess the situation for themselves. Mr. Chiang might want to bring back the remains of his father for burial in Fenghua, according to Chinese tradition, the Communist official noted.

"A tree may grow 10,000 feet high, but its leaves fall back to the roots," Mr. Hu said, quoting a Chinese proverb. "Does Mr. Chi-

ang Ching-kuo not love his ancestral land? Doesn't he want to have Chiang Kai-shek's remains moved back and buried in the cemetery of the Chiang family in Fenghua?"

Mother's Tomb

The tomb of Chiang Kai-shek's mother, Wang Tsai-yu, who died in 1921, is three-quarters of the way up a pine-covered hill on the outskirts of Xikou.

"A model for women," her epitaph reads.

Demolished by Red Guards 15 years ago at the start of the Cultural Revolution, the tomb was rebuilt early in 1979 with the first overtures toward Taiwan, according to local officials. A small house down the hill, where Chiang Kai-shek stayed on his last visit in 1949 before leaving for Taiwan, has also been restored.

Today, the tomb is visited daily by many Chinese — local people, tourists from other parts of China, overseas Chinese — and flowers are sometimes left. The tomb of Chiang Kai-shek's father, Chiang Chao-ssung, who died in 1895, has also been restored, but it is in a more remote area and not easily visible.

The tomb of Mao Fu-mei, Chiang Ching-kuo's mother, has also been rebuilt. She was killed in a Japanese air raid in 1939. The site, a 12-foot high grass-covered pyramid of earth, stands in a schoolyard; a large new stone marker has replaced the original

one, which was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution.

"For us Chinese, it has been traditionally very important to honor and pay tribute to our ancestors," said Mr. Chen, the Fenghua overseas affairs director. "All the Chiang family tombs were placed under state protection for this reason in 1949, but during the Cultural Revolution they were destroyed. Their restoration was not just a gesture to Taiwan but a return to Chinese tradition."

The remains of Chiang Kai-shek, now buried on Taiwan, could be moved here, conforming to Confucian custom, Chinese officials say, implying that he would be accorded a measure of honor on the mainland.

"We recognize that the Kuomintang [Nationalist Party] did a number of good things in its 32 years in power," a senior government official said in Peking. "In some respects, it did play a positive role in history. Certainly, Chiang Kai-shek has a place in history — he was a major figure. Like any leader, he has pluses and minuses, achievements and failures. We do not want our past differences to blind us to his accomplishments."

Fenghua officials were reticent in discussing what had happened to Chiang Kai-shek's local supporters and friends and how the Communists came to power.

"During the Cultural Revolution, even our Communist Party cadres were under severe persecution;



Chiang Kai-shek at a Taipei ceremony in 1970.

needless to say, these people suffered as well," Chen Guanming said, denying any earlier reprisals.

Tang Ruifu, 78, the Chiang family's old accountant and business manager, who arranged the marriage ceremonies of both Chiang Ching-kuo and his younger brother Wei-kuo, said he had gone through "re-education" in the 1950s and been "forced to make public self-criticisms" during the Cultural Revolution, but had survived and now felt vindicated.

There seems to be little resentment over the restoration of the Chiang family mansion, the cemetery and tombs. The Chiangs historically were salt merchants, not large landholders, and their reputation here remains that of honest businessmen.

Among the military, however, there is open discontent, according to well-informed Chinese sources. "It was all right to drop 'bandit traitor' and to call Chiang Ching-kuo 'Mister' instead," one said. "But this playing up of the Nationalists, these honors for Chiang Kai-shek, the offer to share power with the Kuomintang really disturb the soldiers. They feel they have fought these people, legitimately so, for 60 years and now the politicians are making them heroes. There is a lot of resentment in the army, a lot of resentment."

Mistrust Persists as India and Pakistan Edge Toward Talks

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars in 35 years and stand on the brink of the world's first regional nuclear arms race, have begun a wary, almost reluctant, search for permanent peace.

In an atmosphere of skepticism and mistrust, formal ministerial-level discussions on what has been popularly dubbed a "no-war pact" are expected to start here in January.

No official announcement has been made on specific dates, but Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan has accepted India's invitation to visit New Delhi for preliminary talks. Sources within India's Ministry for External Affairs said he would come during the first two weeks of January.

After meeting with External Affairs Ministry officials in New Delhi, Pakistan's ambassador to India, Abdul Sattar, returned to Islamabad on Monday for consultations.

Although these familiar with the issues that divide the two nations expressed serious doubts that substantive results could emerge from

the talks, they admitted they were surprised that Mr. Shahi was coming at all.

Pakistan's initial offer in September for "immediate consultations" with India to negotiate a no-war agreement that would renounce the use of force appeared to be more an attempt to dampen opposition to purchases of arms from the United States than an honest search for peace.

Indeed, the proposal was tacked onto a Pakistani government press release announcing agreement on a \$3.2-billion military and economic assistance package with the United States.

For more than two months, India refused to consider the offer as genuine while Pakistani officials insisted that it was based on a bluff.

With Pakistan replying public relations benefits from its peace initiative, New Delhi ended its awkward diplomatic backpedaling last month when Foreign Minister F.V. Narasimha Rao told Parliament that India intended to respond positively.

But Mr. Rao said India considered the Pakistani initiative only a response to a no-war pact first offered by India 31 years and two wars ago.

Skepticism about the potential for success of the talks is based on mutual suspicion and the low state of relations between the two countries.

Relations have deteriorated perceptibly since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the subse-

quent U.S. offer to sell arms to Pakistan.

While the Reagan administration views its agreement with Pakistan in the context of security in the Gulf and curbing of Soviet adventurism in the region, India sees it as direct threat to its own security.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has spoken of "gathering war clouds" and said that the sale of F-16 fighters to Pakistan has triggered an arms race on the subcontinent.

Although President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has been silent about a multibillion-dollar revitalization of India's armed forces, lingering bitterness, fear and mistrust for India are clearly evident.

Pakistani officials, including Mr. Shahi, have said publicly that they feared India more than Soviet-sponsored aggression from Afghanistan. Despite the turmoil along Pakistan's 1,200-mile (1,900-kilometer) western border with Afghanistan, most of its army regiments deployed along its eastern frontier with India.

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Ariane to Be Used By Western Union

PARIS — Europe's space program was given a boost Tuesday when the European Space Agency signed a multimillion-dollar contract with an American telecommunications company to launch a satellite, agency officials said.

Western Union's Western VI satellite is scheduled to be sent into orbit by an Ariane-3 rocket at a launching in 1983 at which the space agency will also orbit a satellite for the French National Telecommunications Center.

The two companies will split the \$50-million launching cost for the Ariane rocket, which the space agency has spent \$1 billion to develop during the past decade.

Swedish Population Gains

STOCKHOLM — The population in Sweden grew this year by only 6,000, the lowest increase in 100 years, the statistics bureau said Tuesday. It estimated the current population at 8,324,000, an increase of 0.07 percent from a year ago.

Reagan Signs Key Bill on Arms Outlays

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan signed the largest military appropriations bill in history on Tuesday, saying it was "just a beginning" in his campaign to strengthen the nation's military capability.

The president, clearing up a year-end pile of major legislation, also approved a key bill on Social Security.

Mr. Reagan expressed appreciation for the strong bipartisan support in Congress for the military appropriation of \$199.7 billion, which he said would fund essential strategic programs as well as support of military and civilian personnel in the Defense Department.

In signing the Social Security bill, which maintains minimum Social Security payments at \$122 a month, the president declared his intention to bolster the troubled Social Security system.

The arms appropriation bill provides an increase of more than \$28 billion over the amount appropriated for the Pentagon in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 — an increase that exceeds the total budgets of many Cabinet agencies and is a big down payment on Mr. Reagan's rearmament program.

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Pipeline Bursts in Mexico

MEXICO CITY — Thirty-two persons received burns when a high-pressure gas pipeline burst open in the state of Tabasco, the state petroleum company Pemex said. It did not explain the cause of the accident, which occurred Monday.

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Peking Improves Airport

PEKING — Peking's airport has strengthened and strengthened its second runway to handle jumbo jets, the Peking Daily reported Tuesday.

Bleak Figures on U.S. Thrifts Raise Questions on Adequacy of Rescue Effort

By G. Christian Hill
NEW YORK — Analysts based on U.S. Federal Home Loan Bank Board data for the first half of 1981, adjusted for the average loss rate expected by regulators for the second half of 1981, indicate that nearly 500 U.S. savings and loan institutions are failing or are losing money so fast their net worth would be eroded within 12 months.

Thrifts recently merged with financial assistance from the FSLIC indicate that the agency may already have incurred substantial contingent liabilities for years to come.
Most significantly, analysts cite the data as evidence that even one more prolonged surge in interest rates could wipe out or wipe out the weakest third of the industry. Some giant S&Ls that survived this year might lose most or all of their net worth in any repeat of 1981, some experts contend.

Moreover, the FSLIC may soon have to contend with the 300 or so S&Ls also in danger.
Against these obligations the FSLIC has a reserve fund totaling \$6.8 billion and earning about \$1 billion a year. If it does run out of money, the U.S. Treasury has said it would supply more cash.

equal to about 7.5 percent of the failing thrifts' assets. Indeed, he expects the FSLIC reserve fund to continue to grow next year.
However, some S&L experts say the accounting changes only disguise losses. Unless the S&Ls can become significantly profitable in the long run, the deficits deferred in loan sales or mergers will hobble their future earnings and their ability to compete for deposits and loans, these critics suggest.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mobil Takes Marathon Fight to Supreme Court

NEW YORK — Mobil said Tuesday that it has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to enjoin U.S. Steel from buying Marathon Oil shares while the court reviews the antitrust aspects of Mobil's own bid for Marathon.
Mobil said it requested the high court review in light of an agreement between it and Amstar-Hess, which would avoid any antitrust concerns raised by a U.S. district court in Cleveland. The agreement would allow Amstar-Hess, an East Coast oil company with no business in the Midwest, to acquire Marathon's marketing refining and transportation businesses in the United States.

Fujitsu Plans to Push on Computer Exports

TOKYO — Fujitsu said Tuesday that it plans to boost computer exports to about 30 percent of its total computer sales by 1985 from 9.7 percent last year and that is expanding its computer sales abroad to cover part of the cost of the development of new computers.
Sources close to Fujitsu said the company's computer exports in the current business year are likely to total \$8 billion yen (\$262 million), about 13 percent of its total computer sales this year.

Nissan Expected to Issue Swiss Franc Bond

TOKYO — Nissan Motor is expected to issue a 150 million to 200 million five-year Swiss franc convertible bond in Europe and a 60-billion yen unsecured convertible bond in the domestic market probably in February, security house sources said Tuesday.
They said Japan's second biggest automaker is seeking the funds for capital spending both at home and abroad. The company plans to spend about 800 billion yen on capital outlays in the 1981-83 business year periods, of which about 200 billion yen is earmarked for overseas projects including truck production in the United States, the sources said.

DSM Expects Considerably Higher '81 Profit

HEERLEN, Netherlands — DSM, the state-owned chemicals and holding company, said Tuesday that its 1981 profit is expected to be considerably higher than 1980's 25 million guilders (\$10 million).
This was mainly due to improved performance in the first half of the year compared with second half 1980, the board said. The company's first half net profit was 91.2 million guilders against 92.1 million a year earlier.

Dillingham Moves to Curb Foreign Ownership

HONOLULU — Dillingham directors have changed the company's bylaws to restrict foreign ownership of common stock to no more than 20 percent, the maritime, construction and energy concern said Monday.
Although foreign ownership was currently less than 12 percent, the company said, the action was taken to ensure continued compliance with federal laws governing the company's significant maritime operations.
Under the bylaw change, if the aggregate amount of Dillingham stock owned by aliens reaches 20 percent no further transfers to aliens will be permitted or recognized by the company. In addition, beginning next Monday, no transfer of Dillingham stock will be effected unless the transferee first completes a certificate of citizenship, the company said.

Crude Oil Reserves in Sudan May Reach 10 Billion Barrels

NEW YORK — Sudan may have as much as 10 billion barrels of crude oil reserves according to Lawrence Funkhouser, vice president, exploration and production, for Standard Oil of California.
If proved, such oil reserves would be enough to alleviate Sudan's financial problems and would move the country to 14th place on a list of countries with oil deposits, ranking just ahead of Indonesia with estimated proved reserves of 9.5 billion barrels and Algeria with 8.2 billion barrels.
Sudan is having trouble making interest payments on loans from Western banks. It has been forced to take domestically unpopular belt-tightening moves, including a currency devaluation and a reduction of subsidies for basic funds, to obtain a \$220-million emergency credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Although major oil discoveries would not be a panacea, they could pump new life into Sudan's moribund economy. The country has already discovered enough oil to justify construction of a 25,000-barrel-a-day refinery to meet its internal needs.
SoCal has leased perhaps the biggest exploration area among the dozen or so Western oil companies currently exploring in Sudan — including Total, Elf, Francaise des Pétroles and Phillips Petroleum — and so far it has had the most success, discovering a field in southern Sudan that is estimated to have up to 400 million barrels of oil.

Mr. Funkhouser said Sudan would need at least one billion barrels of proved reserves to become an oil exporter, which would bring in badly needed foreign currency. He notes that the oil discoveries made so far stretch over a wide area of the large country. "And there's a whole bunch of Sudan that nobody's explored yet," he said.

Scot Smelter To Be Closed By U.K. Firm

LONDON — British Aluminium Co., a subsidiary of The Investments, said Tuesday that it will close its 100,000-metric-ton-a-year smelter at Invergordon, Scotland, with the loss of 890 jobs.
The Invergordon plant fell victim to a worldwide slump in the aluminum business, brought on by recession in the major industrial nations. There was a 27-percent drop in the U.K. aluminum market alone this year.
British Aluminium operates two other smelters in Scotland, producing about 50,000 metric tons a year each. A company statement said that Invergordon's losses, blamed on high electricity costs, were so large they endangered British Aluminium's other operations. Smelting will cease by Jan. 1 and other operations at Invergordon will be closed over the next few weeks.

Tube Shares Slip

Richard Charles, British Aluminium's managing director, described the closing as a tragedy for Northeast Scotland. George Younger, Britain's Secretary of State for Scotland, called it a profound disaster for an area where unemployment is near 20 percent.
Tube investment shares were suspended briefly by the London Stock Exchange but resumed trading after the announcement and closed at 118 pence Tuesday, off from last Thursday's close of 116 pence.

Despite production cutbacks, particularly in North America, Japan and Australia, world stocks of aluminum have risen sharply this year, and prices fell to a record low in November. London metal dealers do not expect a recovery in demand before at least mid-1982.

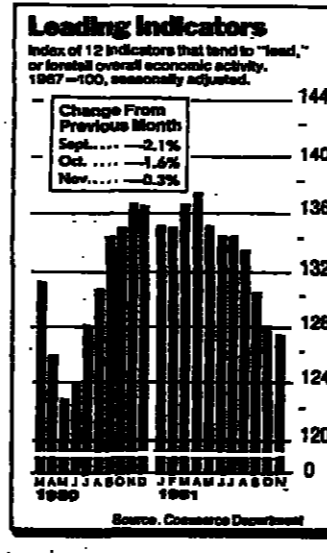
British Aluminium reiterated that it had substantial trading losses in 1981, but said the elimination of the Invergordon losses and termination of a power contract with the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board will improve overall trading prospects and its financial position.

Philippines Aims For 6.5% Growth In 5-Year Plan

MANILA — The Philippine government has produced a five-year plan starting in 1983 that calls for 6.5-percent average annual growth in the gross national product.
The document, prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority, said foreign investments will be encouraged under joint-venture arrangements with Philippine partners to "pave the way for a dynamic and more equitable growth process." Economic growth averaged an annual 5.8 percent during the 1978-80 period, with 5 percent expected for 1981 and 6 percent for 1982, the document showed.

The proposals, which will be considered by the national assembly, said there will be increased efforts to secure foreign borrowings at better terms and to make the best use of foreign exchange. Only projects with the highest benefits and subject to the most efficient implementation schedules will have priority.

The debt-service ratio on total foreign debt of about \$15 billion is now put by the government at 19.4 percent and is predicted at 19.7 percent for next year.



Leading Indicators Index of 12 indicators that tend to lead, or forecast overall economic activity. 1987=100, seasonally adjusted.

U.S. Indicator Slides Again

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell for the fourth straight month in November, but the decline slowed to 0.3 percent, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.
The index, designed to show future trends of the U.S. economy, has fallen in six of the last seven months, but November's decline was the smallest during the period.

The department also revised the decline during October from 1.8 percent to 1.6 percent and during September from 2.2 percent to 2.1 percent.

Despite November's slower decline, analysts said it is still too early to tell when the economy may pull out of its recession. Economists say the overall economy has declined substantially in the current fourth quarter but will fall by a lesser amount in the first quarter of 1982 and then will begin to recover near the middle of the year.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige noted that most parts of the index that deal with the industrial sector of the economy continued to weaken in November. He said this suggests further cuts in production and selling off of inventories are in store and "some additional rise in unemployment is likely."

But Mr. Baldrige said the fact that the index is falling at a slower rate "indicates that the business downturn may be slowing."

And Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, while anticipating "several more months of poor economic statistics," predicted "a vigorous recovery" from the recession next year.

Echoing a speech earlier this month, he said the first signs of recovery should start in the first quarter with growth returning in the second period, when the economy would grow at a 5 percent annual rate.

Six of 10 components of the index contributed to the fall to 127.8 percent of the index's 1967 base of 100 — 7 percent below its high point in April "with rate of change in business' total liquid assets the largest impact," the department said.

A dip in factory orders, a reduction in the average workweek, speedier vendor performance, a decline in crude material prices, and a rise in layoffs also pulled the index down. The increase in layoffs to 23 per 1,000 in November was the smallest since the rise in layoffs began in August.

New York Stock Prices End Lower

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday against a background of continued tax-loss selling, a drop in U.S. Leading Economic Indicators, a weakening bond market and news of restrictions on exports to the Soviet Union.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off about 2.09 point 868.25, declines lead advances 980 to 540 and volume totalled 35 million shares, compared with 28.3 million Monday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said tax-loss selling is still a potent force in the market, as indicated by the wide margin of declines over advances despite a mild drop in the industrial average.

"The secondary stocks are under enormous pressure from tax-loss selling, while the rest of the market has been doing nothing from the last week," he said.

Lack of movement in interest rates prevented both the bond and stock markets from rallying, Mr. Metz said. The federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, has held firm above 12 percent since the beginning of December. Chemical Bank Tuesday raised its broker loan rate to 14 percent from 13 1/2 percent.

Another blow to the market came after President Reagan's announcement late in the day that he would restrict high-technology and oil and natural gas equipment exports to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet role in the Polish crisis.

Selected stocks in those industries lost ground, including Zapata, off 1 1/4 to 28 1/2, Halliburton 1 to 52 1/2, Honeywell 1 1/4 to 69 1/2, Xerox 1 to 40 1/2, Motorola 1 1/2 to 56 1/2, Teledyne 3 to 36 1/2, and IBM 1/2 to 56.

Also weaker were several of the oil stocks, including Cities Service down 1 to 46 1/2, Union Oil of California 3/4 to 37 1/2, Pennzoil 1/4 to 47 1/2, and Superior 3/4 to 35 1/2.

In London, gold fell about \$9 from its pre-Christmas levels to close at \$395, its lowest finish since Aug. 6, dealers said. The gold price decline followed a drop in prices in New York Monday.

Imports fell 3.2 percent to \$23.5 billion, while exports rose 0.4 percent to \$19.12 billion. During the first 11 months of the year, the deficit totalled \$38.4 billion, wider than the \$33.3 billion in the comparable 1980 period.

A Commerce Department official said December's deficit will be between \$3 and \$4 billion, pushing the 1981 deficit to around \$41 billion. The deficit for all of 1980 was \$36.4 billion.

The decline in November imports was primarily due to a 3.4-percent drop in imports of manufactured goods. The volume of petroleum imports fell 2.4 percent, while the dollar value of petroleum imports fell 1.6 percent.

The U.S. trade deficit with OPEC countries widened to \$2.55 billion in November after a deficit of \$2.21 billion October. The deficit with Japan narrowed to \$1.62 billion after a \$2.14-billion gap the previous month.

The surplus with Western Europe rose to \$649.7 million in November after a surplus of \$472.8 million in October.

U.S. Reduced Trade Deficit In November

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$4.1 billion in November from a \$5.27-billion deficit in October, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

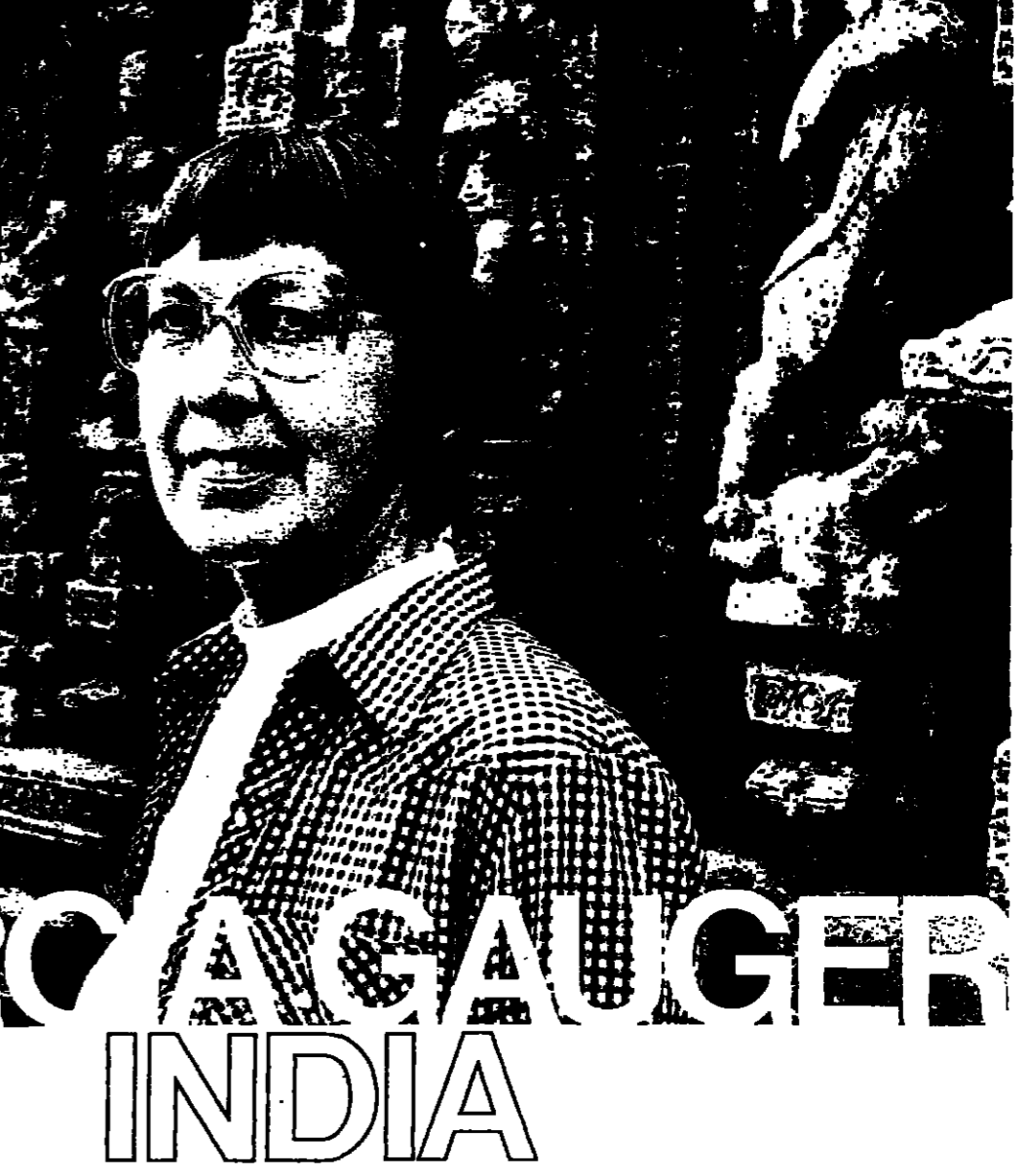
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MARCIA GAUGER INDIA
"To try to bring these exotic lands, and the sensibilities of their people, alive from week to week is the challenge of a lifetime."

When the U.S. embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, was attacked and burned by an angry mob, New Delhi bureau chief Marcia Gauger was the only journalist present—and TIME readers got a vivid, exclusive firsthand account of the assault and rescue. In addition to India and Pakistan, Gauger's beat includes Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Maldives—an area that encompasses nearly one-fourth of the world's peoples. To traverse this desolate and also densely populated terrain, Gauger has used everything from Jeeps to bicycles to camels. She brings to her reporting an exactness honed by years of experience on the news service desk and before that as a TIME researcher, and yet Gauger retains a sense of delight about what she does: "From the time I was a small girl," she says, "I wanted to be a foreign correspondent." Dedication, preciseness and flare characterize the correspondent and explain why TIME attracts millions more readers each week.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT. Equity on January 1, 1981: \$100,000.00. Equity on December 24, 1981: \$241,233.21 after all charges. For information call or write Royal Frasier, or Jan Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041. TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour, MacGraw International Ltd.

CURRENCY RATES. Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 29, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Table with columns for currency, rate, and dollar values.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 29, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, Eurocurrency Interest Rates, and Floating Rate Notes.

New Issue December 30, 1981. All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

National Westminster Finance B.V.

(Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability) DM 100,000,000 9 7/8 % Bonds due 1992

National Westminster Bank Limited

(Incorporated in England with limited liability)



Table listing various international banks and financial institutions, including Westdeutsche Landesbank, County Bank, Credit Suisse, etc.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals like gold, silver, and platinum.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for items like sugar, cocoa, and coffee.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

European Options Exchange

Tel. 262721 AMSTERDAM Telex 14996

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes closing prices.

Banks

Table of Bank exchange rates and prices.

Non Banks

Table of Non-Bank exchange rates and prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes prices.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various stocks.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Tuesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

Ford Raise Offer Rejected in U.K.

LONDON — A senior union negotiator Tuesday told Britain's biggest automaker, Ford, that it would have to improve its offer of a 7.4-percent pay increase to avert a strike by 54,000 blue-collar workers next week.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock, 6 Month Stock, and 3 Month Stock.

Electronics Research Set By U.S. Firms

To Meet Japanese On Semiconductors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. semiconductor companies, beset by labor shortages, the recession and stiff Japanese competition, are banding together to finance basic research projects at universities.

The new Semiconductor Research Cooperative will initially attempt to raise about \$5 million to give to universities for long-term research in areas that would be useful to all concerns, such as techniques for producing integrated circuits.

As semiconductor technology becomes more complex, there is a clear need to channel more funds to research, said Robert N. Noyce, chairman of the Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade-group that formed the cooperative.

Semiconductors are tiny electronic circuits that are the heart of modern computers, as well as other electronic equipment such as calculators and televisions. Members of the cooperative will be asked to contribute one-tenth of 1 percent of their sales or use of semiconductor devices.

The cooperative of makers and users of semiconductors includes International Business Machines, Digital Equipment, Motorola, Control Data and National Semiconductor. Absent from the list is Texas Instruments, the largest manufacturer of integrated circuits, which is not a member of the trade group.

Semiconductors have been growing within the electronics industry for joint effort to stave off the Japanese by splitting research and development efforts.

The Japanese are becoming dominant in the memory chips sector of the semiconductor industry, and some U.S. companies might not even try to compete in the next generation of memory chips because of the Japanese inroads, some experts say.

Memory chips are the circuits that store information in computers, as opposed to the logic chips that make calculations.

One problem of U.S. semiconductor companies joining together for research and development was the potential antitrust violations of such cooperation. By working through universities, that problem apparently would be avoided.

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Yields Surging on British Farms

New York Times Service

GREAT BRITAIN — In recent years, farmers here in East Anglia, a flat farming region northeast of London, and elsewhere in Britain have solidified their position as among the most efficient major producers in the world.

In terms of Europe, we have the best cereals yields, the best milk yields and probably the best meat-conversion rate, said Agriculture Minister Peter Walker in an interview. The meat-conversion rate measures how efficiently feed is used to produce meat.

To be sure, major improvements in farm productivity have been recorded by many other farming countries. The advances of British agriculture have, however, kept Britain's levels of productivity at the top and have come at a time when the rest of the economy has been stagnant or shrinking.

The success can be illustrated dramatically through the simple statistics recorded by farmers such as Oliver Cooper. Ten years ago, his 1,250-acre farm yielded less than 2.5 tons of wheat from each acre. This year, he expects his yield to reach 4.2 tons an acre.

Over the past few years, farmers have invested heavily to bring production to the maximum. From Mr. Cooper's office in the family's converted 13th-century manor, a new crop dryer and new storage sheds can be seen and between the sheds sit green tanks filled with liquid fertilizer, symbolic of impressive new technology that Mr. Cooper now discusses as readily as the prospectives of rain. His avid attention to scientific improvements has led him to change wheat varieties about every four years. More tractors have allowed him to plant all his acreage in September, another way of improving output.

Mr. Cooper believes he has also improved efficiency by specializing in wheat, instead of

half-dozen crops previously pursued. His labor force of 12 has not grown in a decade.

Agriculture has also remained unencumbered by many of the afflictions of British industry. Unions are not a problem, and the industry is dominated by free-wheeling entrepreneurs who, with government encouragement, have invested heavily.

"On the whole, farmers here do tend to identify with their land," said David Evans, chief economic adviser at the National Farmers Union. "Above all, they've got that incentive."

Even the traditional class system is an advantage, because agriculture is considered an honorable profession among young aristocrats: Prince Charles said the other day that in another life he would have been a farmer.

Finally, the still-dominant practice of primogeniture has helped keep British farms more than double the size of those on the Continent, where lands are usually divided among survivors and thus farms shrink in size over the generations.

"Our industry is very concentrated and very efficient," said George Jackson, agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society. "We have a relatively small number of individuals who can react increasingly quickly to new ideas and technology."

In recent years, the performance of British agriculture has also become enmeshed in the agricultural policy of the European Economic Community. The various price supports, which keep food prices substantially above open-market levels, have provided a powerful stimulus to further development of British farming.

Meanwhile, because British farming is already so efficient, the country has received a disproportionately small share of agricultural improvement grants from the Common Market, saddling Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with a hot political issue.

Small Payments on Polish Loans Reported

Reuters

LONDON — Poland has started making limited interest payments on its commercial bank debt after the break in communications resulting from the imposition of martial law, banking sources here and in Frankfurt said Tuesday.

At least one or two payments were believed to have been made through Bank Handlowy's London office last week. But the banking sources were divided about the significance of the news, as the payments were thought to have been very small.

Bankers in Frankfurt said payments have been made by transfer in small amounts of funds held on deposit in Frankfurt and New York banks to agent banks for syndicated loans. The exact size and nature of the interest payments were not clear, but one source said he believed they were confined to some essentially insignificant payments to two West German banks.

But other, more optimistic sources saw the news as evidence of Polish good faith and of the determination of the military government to bring order to Poland's economic and financial affairs.

The sources in London and Frankfurt agreed that the payments do not change the fact that Poland is incapable of meeting the estimated \$500 million in outstanding interest payments due before Friday.

As a condition for rescheduling repayment of some \$2.4 billion of commercial loans due this year, the banks have given Poland until the end of the year to pay off interest on the 1981 debt.

The first repayments of interest were received last Thursday, while a few more payments were believed to have been made this week, the sources said. Bankers were not sure that the Soviet Union was behind the latest payments of interest by the Poles.

Poland recently asked banks for bridging finance of \$350 million to meet the interest payments and thus clear the way for the rescheduling that would stave off the threat of Poland being declared in default on its loans. Some 23 banks that were approached are believed to have rejected the idea.

A telegram sent recently by a negotiating task force of 19 banks to Bank Handlowy underlined the opinion that Poland should seek other sources of funds to meet the interest payments.

Meanwhile, the 19-bank task force handling the debt-rescheduling negotiations is continuing preparations for signing an agreement in the hope that Poland will eventually meet the condition of repaying this year's outstanding interest. The agreement was to have been signed in Frankfurt Tuesday. Bankers said no new date has been set.

A working group of seven banks handling documentation for the rescheduling agreement will meet lawyers in London on Jan. 8 to clarify final details and make small amendments that it can be signed and implemented as soon as Poland is able to meet the interest-repayment condition, the sources added.

One banker said the task force was also anxious to be seen continuing with final details in the hope of avoiding a small bank declaring its Polish debt in default and triggering defaults under which all other banks would do the same to protect their interests.

The seven banks on the documentation working party are: Lloyds Bank International, Barclays Bank International, Dresdner Bank of America, Citicorp, Swiss Bank Corp. and Austria's Creditanstalt Bankverein, the sources said.

Bonn Plans Microtechnology Aid

Bonn (Reuters) — West Germany will grant an additional 100 million Deutsche marks a year from 1982 to 1984 for the development of microtechnology in the mechanical engineering industry, the Research Ministry has said.

The new grants will cover 40 percent of project research, development and personnel costs to a maximum of 800,000 DM a company, the ministry said.

Merrill Wins Court Test on Advisory Fees

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has ruled that the investment advisory fees charged by Merrill Lynch Asset Management, which manages the world's largest money market mutual fund, were not excessive, no matter how profitable the fees might have been.

In so doing, Judge Milton Pollack of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan dismissed charges brought in 1979 by two investors, Irving I. Gartenberg and Simone C. Andre, that the adviser was making "too much money" by levying fees that were disproportionate to the services rendered, and therefore a violation of fiduciary duty.

William P. Rogers, senior partner of the law firm of Rogers & Wells, and secretary of state in the Nixon administration, called the ruling Monday by Judge Pollack "a landmark decision."

The decision, said Mr. Rogers, whose firm represented Merrill Lynch Asset Management, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &

Smith Inc., also named in the suit, "establishes the law insofar as the fee that can be charged" by a mutual fund adviser. Until now, he said, suits challenging advisory fees were settled out of court — with the adviser usually reducing challenged fees — thus giving no guidance to the industry.

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets Trust, which is the biggest of the 139 U.S. money funds, was also named in the suit. At the time of the trial this fall, it held more than \$19 billion in clients' money. The advisory fee imposed on its customers amounted to 0.288 percent, or nearly \$5 million.

"Based on the rate of payment alone," Judge Pollack said, "the rate of compensation received by the adviser herein is neither extraordinary nor uncommon but is a commercially realistic rate."

He described the fees as "among the lowest in the industry for a fund of this type" and said that at the time of the trial the average customer paid about \$45 a year in advisory fees and other charges.

"The compensation paid is high as a matter of numbers but the payment is lawful relative to the gargantuan size of the fund," he said. "The price charged for the service is the key fact — the cost to the fiduciary of rendering the service is of relative unimportance."

The facts in the Ready Assets case, he said, showed that approval of the fee by the fund's trustees "should be weighed heavily, since the trustees gave careful consideration and were adequately informed at all times of the structure and price being paid by the fund, the going price in the market of comparable services, the scope of the services rendered, the performance achieved, the nature of the costs of the services supplied, their estimated value and the profitability of the contract over all."

He went on to say: "The price charged by advisers establishes the free and open market level for fiduciary compensation. The shareholder can, without cost to himself or any other disadvantage, deal with numerous suitable others in the marketplace freely and voluntarily."

Table of Amsterdam stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Brussels stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Frankfurt stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of London stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Milan stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Paris stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Zurich stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Sydney stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Other Stock Markets with columns for market name, price, and change.

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Table of Paris stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of Zurich stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

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Market Closed

All markets, banks and businesses, together with major corporations, were closed Tuesday in Japan for the year-end holiday. They will reopen on Monday, January 4.

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
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- ACROSS
1 Ruth or
Herman
5 Girl whom Phil
Rizzuto
married
9 Red Sox state
13 Complix
14 The birds
15 Puff up
17 Queue
18 Kind of duck
19 Cavalry
weapon
20 "The Splendid
Spitzer"
23 What Guldry
kicks up
24 Best pitchers
25 Invalids
27 Pursued a long
fly
30 Singer Lena
32 Plaster
33 Supports
37 Hit 755 home
runs
38 Carries
39 Devoiced
40 "Big Poison"
43 Baltimore
eleven
45 Supplied
weapons
46 Trustworthy
47 In Morphew's
arms

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALGAEVE, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BIRMINGHAM, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, CAGAYAN, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COTTAGE, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ILSHAM, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

PEANUTS
THERE'S NO EVENT IN THE WINTER OLYMPICS CALLED "THE DOWNHILL SUPPER DISH!"

B. CAN YOU REPLACE THIS FOR ME? ...IT FELL OFF THE DELIVERY TRUCK!
C. SURE! ...WHAT IS IT?
THE MUFLER

B. IT SAYS I'M AMBITIOUS...
AND THAT I'LL FORGE AHEAD TO THE TOP
LEMMIE SEE THAT
LOOK, THEY'VE GOT YOUR WEIGHT WRONG, TOO!

B. I DON'T KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME LATELY
MY MIND KEEPS WANDERING
MAYBE IF YOU HAD MORE HAIR

A. THIS BEGGAR WAS PANHANDLING ON THE STREET
WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO SAY, BEGGAR?
I PREFER TO THINK OF MYSELF AS A LEADING ECONOMIC ADVISOR

W. 'S A LAD WHO ALWAYS THINKS A THING OVER AFTER HE'S DONE IT

R. NOW LET ME ASK YOU ONE LAST QUESTION: ARE YOU STILL IN LOVE WITH ME, KEITH?
I CAN'T ANSWER THAT WITH A SIMPLE YES OR NO.
I THINK I'M STILL IN LOVE WITH THE RITA CARSON I ONCE KNEW! NOW, YOU'RE ALMOST AS MUCH A STRANGER TO ME AS I AM TO YOU.
I APPRECIATE YOUR HONESTY! THANKS FOR COMING BY!

D. THIS GIRL GOT A HELLUA LIST.
HER NAME, WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR TWO GRAND? THE LONG HAIR? SHE'S FLOUNTING, ISN'T SHE?
MR. RODRIGUEZ, THERE DON'T SEEM TO BE ANY FISHING CHAIRS.
THEY MUST BE IN FOR REPAIRS, HONEY.
FISHING CHAIRS? WHAT'S SHE TALKING ABOUT?
SHE LIKES YOU TROLL WHEN WE'RE OUT ON A RUN.
YOU YES, BUT I HAVEN'T GOT TROLL.
I'M LOOKING FOR RIBBON TO IT.

BOOKS

WHO KILLED KAREN SILKWOOD?
By Howard Kohin. (Illustrated.) 462 pp. Hard cover, \$16.95; paper, \$8.95.
Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
Reviewed by John Leonard

KAREN SILKWOOD died some years ago. She was on her way to an Oklahoma motel where she intended to present a manila envelope to David Burnham of The New York Times. Burnham was waiting with Silkwood's boyfriend and an official of her union. The manila folder is conjectured to have contained documents and "microphotographs" stolen from the Kerr-McGee nuclear fuel fabrication plant in Oklahoma City. Those documents were believed to pertain to violations of safety standards at this Cimarron facility; we are told here that they may also have pertained to the smuggling of plutonium out of the plant. Between 40 and 60 pounds of plutonium were missing from Cimarron -- at 10 pounds per atom bomb.

For some reason, Silkwood's car left the highway and slammed into the only concrete wall of the only convenient culvert on a long stretch of flat prairie. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice blamed Silkwood's misfortune on a single Quaalude. That she had reason to be nervous, that the dents on the rear fender of her car could only have been caused by something metallic, and that she had won trophies at auto racing rallies were facts that didn't seem to carry much weight with authorities. That witnesses had seen pieces of paper with the Kerr-McGee lighthouse on them in the mud and blood, and that these pieces of paper disappeared between the culvert and the garage didn't seem to impress them either.

Troublemaker
Silkwood, after all, had been regarded by some as a troublemaker. A constant complainer and a union spy. Moreover, she had been known to pop a few pills, to smoke some joints and to sleep around. Hadn't she left two children back in Texas with her ex-husband, they asked. Never mind that her defenders said the husband became an "ex" by seducing the best friend baby sitter. Silkwood, with one good year of college chemistry and seven bad years of common-law marriage, was compromised as well as dead. You will remember Robert Redford in the movie, Three Days of the Condor, what if, before he got to the New York Times, Cliff Roberts' son's helicopter had landed on his head and, according to gossip, Redford was a heroin-dealing chicken hawk anyway? Case closed.

But no. Silkwood had some friends, as well as an angry father. Most of those friends hadn't known her while she was still alive to complain. They included a lawyer who wanted to be a Jesuit priest, a priest who was surprisingly successful as a detective, a detective who happened to be a former Marine, two congressional aides, a lobbyist for NOW, a frazzled-haired radical with a biracial child, several journalists with bad consciences and some journalists who smelled out a cover-up. One of these friends was Howard Kohin, a senior editor at Rolling Stone who has spent more than six years trying to make sense of Karen Silkwood and her many enemies.

Urushium Dust in Lunchroom
Kohn is in the grip of an immense frustration. He dreams Karen Silkwood. Silkwood did, indeed, achieve a posthumous apology from the courts -- \$10.5 million in damages -- after three judges, a dozen wretches, many burglaries, two instances of what appears to be attempted murder, countless scoops by politicians and film makers, uncounted numbers of anonymous threatening telephone calls, breaking and entering beyond the pall of Watergate, more mayhem on the highway, a parcel of perjury and some dumb muscle. According to a jury, Silkwood didn't put plutonium in her...

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

- THE NEW YORK TIMES
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.
FICITION
1. AN INDECENT OBSESSION, by Colleen McCullough. 1 10
2. THE HOTEL FIRE, by Helen Gwynne Jones. 2 15
3. NOBLE HOUSE, by James Clavell. 3 14
4. CLYDE, by John Le Carré. 4 10
5. NO TIME FOR TALKS, by Cynthia Freeman. 4 7
6. SPRING MOON, by Boris Pasternak. 4 6
7. REMEMBRANCE, by Danielle Steel. 5 7
8. THE LEGACY, by Howard Fast. 5 9
9. GORY BARK, by Henri Coussot. 5 10
10. MARQUESE, by V.V. Williams. 5 15
11. RABBIT IS RICH, by John Updike. 5 11
12. BREAD UPON THE WATERS, by Irwin Shaw. 5 12
13. THE CARDINAL, by Adam Smith. 5 12
14. GO SLOWLY, COME BACK QUICKLY, by David Nevins. 5 11
15. THE THIRD DEADLY SIN, by Lawrence Sanders. 5 22

BRIDGE

ON the diagramed deal, South reached a shakily double-trump contract. After her partner had over-called one club with one diamond, South made a cue bid of two clubs and followed with two no-trump.
This bid was highly inviting, and North accepted, hoping that her hand would produce six tricks since West figured to have the diamond king. This was an aggressive decision, but North was an aggressive bidder.
The club queen was led and allowed to win. The next club lead was won with the ace, and the six-one split was revealed. The obvious possibility now was to play West for both missing diamond honors. But there was a better chance, with more complicated play. It was very likely that West held the ace-king of hearts and the diamond king as part of her opening bid. But the diamond jack was more likely than not to be with East.
So South finessed the diamond queen, not the ten, and it won. She now had to guess the diamond distribution, and in view of the club situation, West figured to have two diamonds rather than three.
There was a good deal to be said for finessing the spade jack at this point, in order to lead the second round of diamonds from the closed hand. But South did not want to commit herself in spades, and took the plunge by leading a low diamond. As she hoped West had to win with the king. West made things easy by cashing her top hearts. But if she had overcalled with clubs, South would have played East for the spade queen and her ninth trick. The spade length was obviously with East, who had already discarded from that suit.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 30, 1981
Alliance Intl. Co. of Bermuda...
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd...
BANK OF AMERICA...
BANK OF CHINA...
BANK OF INDIA...
BANK OF JAPAN...
BANK OF KOREA...
BANK OF MEXICO...
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND...
BANK OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES...
BANK OF SYDNEY...
BANK OF SWITZERLAND...
BANK OF THAILAND...
BANK OF VIETNAM...
BANK OF WEST INDIES...
BANK OF YEMEN...
BANK OF ZAMBIA...
BANK OF ZIMBABWE...

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

YERNT
ANDAP
REVOUD
HERITH
This will help if you're badly tired for driving.

Print answer here: A O O O O O O O O
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: PROVE DOUGH HARROW PIRATE
Answer: Why they called him the cream of fighters—HE GOT WHIPPED

DENNIS THE MENACE
AN I COULD SIT ON YOUR LAP, AN RUFF COULD SIT ON MY LAP, AN HOTDOG COULD SIT ON RUFF'S LAP...



North Carolina Defeats Arkansas in Gator Bowl

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Freshman Ethan Horton and Kelvin Bryant, who alternated at tailback, combined for 291 yards rushing and three touchdowns Monday night to lead North Carolina to a 31-7 victory over Arkansas in a fog-shrouded Gator Bowl football game.



Tailback Kelvin Bryant scored early in the second period to put North Carolina ahead, 10-7, in Monday's Gator Bowl game.

Holloway, one TD came on a 3-yard run by Jessie Clark and the other on a 7-yard pass to Darryl Mason.

World Cup May Feel Underdogs' Bite

By Rob Hughes International Herald Tribune LONDON — They came through hell to get this far. In soccer, if in nothing else, 1981 was El Salvador's year of achievement.

Now they travel, side by side, to Spain. Honduras, where the average weekly wage is less than the equivalent of \$30, went into training for 10 months and offered each player \$10,000 to qualify — and must now try to repay its impoverished populace with dignity at the finals.

Greedy NBA Life Imitates the Art of 'Breaks of the Game'

By Chris Cobbs Los Angeles Times Service SAN DIEGO — Just like life imitates art, so does pro basketball — sometimes.

anybody has come since then, in the author's view, was the Bill Walton-led Portland team of 1976-77.

Hot Shower, Hot Horses: One Down, a Lot to Go

By Jim Murray Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — They gave the riders out at Santa Anita an early Christmas present the other day. They needed it, but it wasn't what they really wanted.

Soccer Scene

Wake-Up Call Any who think the African challenge will be primitive may be in for rude awakening.

Large advertisement for a product, possibly a car or insurance, with a large image and text.

Advertisement for 'NBA Standings' featuring a table of league standings and other sports news.

Advertisement for 'CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS' with various service listings.

Advertisement for 'NHL Standings' featuring a table of league standings and other sports news.

Indiana's Mike Bantom was intent on regaining possession of the ball in the first period of Tuesday's NBA game against the Nets — and his playmates seemed willing to give him room aplenty. Bantom scored 17 points in the Pacers' 103-95 victory.

McHargue says that these uneasy riders often provide their own downfall. "Look at Laffit," he said. "He could have had the mount on Affirmed the year he won. He rode him in the Hollywood Juvenile as a two-year-old but he didn't want to go back East for the Hopeful."

McHargue notes he himself lucked into a riding a Derby coo-Transactions BASEBALL American League Toronto: Acquired Hassan Powell, outfielder, from Milwaukee. He is to be released. Sent Paul Mitchell, pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs for a player to be named later.

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Observer

Auld Lang Moscow

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Watching the Russians watching Poland reminds me of old people angry at a world that won't stand still.



Baker

The governing Russians who are trying to make the old days go on forever in Poland are very old people indeed. But you don't have to be ancient to understand their fear and anger.

Parents in their 30s and 40s often experience the same trauma when they discover that their adorable, agreeable, compliant children have abruptly stopped being children and turned into adolescents.

Enlightened parents are prepared for this disturbing transition and roll with the punch, though a lot of them grind their teeth down to the gums in the struggle not to scream.

For a while I tried the Russian technique. Applying the knot, turning bedrooms into prison cells, listening heartlessly to wails about the injustice of aging tyrants.

Nations seem to take longer than parents to realize that the old days can't last forever. Look how long it's taken the United States to face up to the fact that the 1950s are gone and that we're never again going to be able to manage the world.

The Reagan government, in fact, is still not persuaded that the old days have to be lost. Why else are they taking two World War II battleships out of mothballs in the age of the MX missile?

As nations go, the United States has usually been quick to let the old days slip into history and accept that comes, confident that we can make a buck in the process.

If it takes us so long to give up on the old days in the Caribbean, it shouldn't surprise us that the antique machinery of the Soviet sys-

tem is so slow to submit to something like the Polish adjustment. Like most of the East European states, Poland has been part of the Soviet household now for 36 years.

This is a long time to keep people locked in the house. Is this a Russian tradition?

There is no hint of it in Tolstoy, Dostoevski or Turgeniev. It is much more in the tradition of certain snooty West European and U.S. families that want to shelter their bloodlines from contact with humanity.

These families send their children to private schools to protect them against human variety and then on to fancy private universities where they can get to know each other better, intermarry and make friends whose well-connected parents can place them in nice jobs.

The terror is that the kids will escape from the shelter and become infected with crazy ideas picked up from raffish street people. Everybody knows that even the fanciest college will have wild-eyed professors trying to pollute the kids with the notion that the next century is going to be different from the last, but if you lean on the university administration hard enough, these crazies can be held to a minimum.

Along the way a lot of youngsters escape from the shelter and learn to accept change without fainting, but here and there you still run into 36-year-old shelter cases who seem to have been born in 1881.

The society is richer for having a few such antiquies, but imagine a country with nothing else. Metaphorically speaking, this is what the Soviet system seems to aim for: a family of obedient 36-year-old kids who've been sheltered from time and change by a Moscow daddy who knows what's good for them, is determined not to let them be contaminated by tiffraff and speaks them if they stay out after 9 p.m.

Will daddy still be spanking them for wanting to grow up and make their own mistakes when they're 50? No doubt he will still try. Czar or commissar, Moscow daddies tend to prefer the world the way it is in the old days.

Eventually, though, the world always has its headway way and makes a mess of all their plans.

New York Times Service

'Bourgies' Strike Back

A U.S. Black Takes On the Preppy Tradition

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON — It is arriving at a party on time a "newer" for you? Do you know someone who has a Mercedes or a Porsche, but no eggs in the refrigerator? Do you run up your polo collars? When you arrive at a party, do you shrug off all compliments with the current expression, "Don't even try?"

If you find yourself in these descriptions and you are a black American, then you are a "bourgie" (boo-zhe).

The preppy craze now has a black counterpart. Just when most blacks thought the expression "bourgie," a stinging criticism in the 1960s, had died a natural death during the torrid late 1970s, a 23-year-old black Alton, Va., has revived the notion of the acceptable, even inspirational bourgeoisie.

"Hasn't this preppy mania, button-down collar, khaki attack gotten under your skin? If so, then don't you think it is time to take a look at ANOTHER group that is being overshadowed by this 'Preppy Madness' — THE BLACK BOURGEOISIE (boozhwa-zee), better known to most of us as the 'BOURCHIE'?"

White, entrepreneur of bourgeoisie and the nouveau definitions in the United States. On the full-color pinup, White wears a Gellatly bicycle cap, Nike running shoes, Olympic jogging pants and a Ralph Lauren tennis jacket over a pink Lauren shirt, his body slouched with nonchalance.

The poster waxes righteously: "First, let's get one thing straight, you don't have to be a High-Flying urban 'Jetsetter' driving a Mercedes, or an 'Uppity Snob' attending a prestigious private school to be bourgie. So what is a bourgie?"

The answers come tumbling out of White, a recent graduate of Hampton Institute, who had his posters created and distributed with his own funds. "Never let your penny loafers run down or your collars fray," says White, sitting on the floor of his parents' split-level home. Where preppy might be scruffy, bourgie is clean. "Everything is precise, crisp, kind of in place. A lot of blacks dress very preppy. But they don't think they are preppy because they equate that with white."

"Blacks have always been fashionable," says White. Some common ground does exist between the preppy and the bourgie, but there are differences. "Preppy is tradition, the navy blazer and gray slacks. Bourgie is what's in style today, someone who is in the fast lane, is fashion-conscious and keeps up. It's inbred in us when we are young, and when we have had to overcome knowing that we are disadvantaged by being twice as good."

Like any good bourgie anthropologist, White has developed five types:

•The International: Think Andrew Young, A traveler, to Paris and the Ivory Coast; collects African art and batik; likes international products with labels like Gucci; likes foods with foreign names, and wears African accents, such as amber jewelry and West African kente cloth scarves. "This person is in a whole different world... He may like couscous, but he also can get down with ham hocks and things."

•The Preppy Bourgie: Think Christopher White, his BMW parked in the driveway, WHUR-FM on the radio.

•The Bourgie wearing what everyone is wearing? "What it is, blacks are always changing what is new. I'm wearing bougie because it is a black word, and bougie is style. What is bougie today, will not be bougie tomorrow."

•The New Wave: Think Eddie Murphy of "Saturday Night Live," or Parti Labelle. Dark wraparound glasses, like the ones Murphy dons for his Steve Wonder imitation; headbands; a few burgundy, violet or gold streaks in the hair, gold dust on the face, metallic leotards and genie pants.

•The Bama Bourgie: Think of a nameless friend, someone who just can't get it right. The "country" tag becomes Bama, short for Alabama. "No one goes around saying, 'I'm a Bama. It is someone out of sync with the norm,'" instructs White. "Someone with stacked shoes, wide-legged pants. Was wearing that [when it was new] and probably getting a lot of compliments for his apparel. He probably never wanted to switch. We all panicked when we had to cut our Afros. He doesn't care. And a lot of people are non-descript." The Bourdieze Bourgie.

•The I-Will-Not-Admit-It Bourgie: Think Marion Barry, the mayor of Washington.

At one time, bourgie hurt. The types were ridiculed by sociologist E. Franklin Frazier in his classic study, "Black Bourgeoisie," as assimilationists, living in a make-believe world striving for white values inside black skins. In the 1960s, many blacks who were light-skinned, had curly hair and the curse of freckles, were accused of being bourgie, and White deliberately selected himself — dark and smooth — for the poster to avoid that color-struck trauma.

After White earned his marketing degree, he worked for eight months as a salesman for Xerox but decided to shortcut his time as a corporate bourgie. While planning an advertising, marketing and public relations business of his own, White decided to fill the black novelty void with his "Are You Bourgie?" poster.

He invested \$1,500 of his savings, had 1,500 posters printed, and delivered them to stores here and to an informal network of friends on college campuses. They sell for \$3. Though he says he is selling a greater number on predominantly black campuses, the posters' best buyers are blacks on white campuses. "They are imitated by preppy. They want something to relate to them," says White.

The 1980s bourgie, according to White, likes basketball, roller skating and badminton. The



"Bourgie" Christopher White

bourgie wears leather jackets, capotes, knickers, gold jewelry, Cartier watches with black bands, wool caps (but really wants a brown bowler), and crisp designer shirts that look fresh out of the box. The female bourgie prefers curls and waves in the self-explanatory wedge or mushroom hair styles.

Since money is still part of the prerequisite and fashion is still considered frivolous by some, White expects criticism. When he appeared on his first television call-in show the first caller was a woman who was so angry at the bourgie fad in times of "black emergency" that she said she was thinking of stopping her daughter from going to Hampton next year. White looked like he wanted to say, "Stop it, Momma," but in his best sassy accent, he told her it was a novelty. The revivalist wants bourgie to be fun. "More than anything, it's feeling good about yourself," he says.

Ringo Starr says the three other Beatles helped him keep fame in perspective, but that he always felt left out of the group's creative process before their 1970 breakup. "At certain points I did go over the

Pause a Metric Minute PEOPLE: To Figure Out Decadacy

If you like the metric system you'll love the metric system calendar, but it may take you a decade to figure it out. Vj, an Indian air force flight lieutenant, has proposed a metric calendar with longer years, fewer birthdays and shorter minutes and seconds. His book "Toward Unified Technology," published on the 25th anniversary of India's adoption of metric weights and measures, proposes splitting each day into 20 metric hours. Each hour would have 100 metric minutes and each metric minute 100 metric seconds. Weeks and months would have no metric designations, but 10 days would be one "decadacy" and 73 decadacs would be one metric year — equivalent to two old-fashioned years. Vj said his system would simplify calculations dealing with time and make it easier to program time into computers.

Former Olympic figure skater, champion Dorothy Hamill said snappy Dean Martin, 80, o' o' entertainer Dean Martin, on Jan. 1 in Beverly Hills, Calif. Martin, for nearly a professional tennis player is now an Air Force lieutenant but manages to keep up his acting career on the side. Hamill will continue to guest star in selected engagements of Ice Capade throughout North America.

A 12-year-old boy who was virtually blind until undergoing corrective treatment in the Soviet Union has been given special equipment that enabled him to see stars for the first time in his life. Ted Caswell received a set of lenses called a "night scope," from Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, an actor Chadwick Boseman and David Doyle at ceremonies honoring the youngster from Dalton, Ga., at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. Todd told reporters, "I took it out and looked through the thing last night. I saw a star. It was something else. I never saw one before."

As a reward for donating \$1 million to the New York Zoological Society's Animal Kingdom Fund, Earl A. Hump, the philanthropist and former magazine publisher, was given the honor of naming the polar bear cub that was born at the Bronx Zoo earlier this month. A small problem developed, however. "The trouble is that the bear is so closely guarded by its mother that we don't know its sex or name," said a zoo spokesman. The problem was solved by covering all bases. "Mrs. Hump has given us two names she likes, Snow Cap, it's a boy, Snow Lily, it's a girl."

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The election of François Mitterand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy. With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.